AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A method of forming an optical device comprising the steps of:

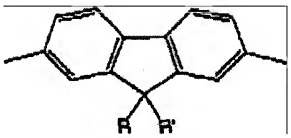
- providing a substrate carrying a first electrode capable of infecting or accepting charge carriers of a first type;

- depositing a polyfluorene over the first electrode; and

- forming over the polyfluorene a second electrode capable of injecting or accepting charge carriers of a second type,

and further comprising heating the polyfluorene before and after forming the second electrode, wherein both of the heat treatment steps are at or below the glass transition temperature of the polyfluorene.

2. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the polyfluorene comprises optionally substituted units of formula (I);



(I)

wherein R end R' are independently selected from hydrogen or optionally substituted alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl and heteroarylalkyl, and R and R' may be combined to form an optionally substituted monocyclic or polycyclic group.

3. (Currently amended) A method according to claim [[1]] 2 wherein at least one of R and R' comprises an optionally substituted phenyl or C_4 - C_{20} alkyl group.

4. (Canceled)

5. (Canceled)

6. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the optical device is an electroluminescent device.

7. (Original) A method according to claim 6 wherein the first electrode is an anode and the second electrode is a cathode.

8. (Original) A method according to claim 7 wherein the cathode comprises a metal having a workfunction of less than 3.5 eV.

9. (Original) A method according to claim 8 wherein the cathode comprises a layer of calcium.

10. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 7 further comprising locating a layer of dielectric material between the polyfluorene and the cathode.

11. (Original) A method according to claim 10 wherein the layer of dielectric material comprises a metal fluoride.

12. (Currently amended) A method according to claim 1 comprising providing a layer of conductive organic material between the first electrode and the [[first layer]] polyfluorene.

13. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 12 wherein the layer of conductive organic material is PEDT / PSS.

14. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the polyfluorene comprises a plurality of regions including at least two of a hole transporting region, an electron transporting region and an emissive region.

15. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 14 wherein polyfluorene comprises a hole transporting region, an electron transporting region and an emissive region.

16. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the polyfluorene is a blue electroluminescent material.

17. (Previously presented) An optical device obtained by the method according to claim 1.

18. (Original) An optical device according to claim 17 that is an electroluminescent device.

19. (Currently amended) A method of forming an optical device comprising the steps of:

providing a substrate carrying a first electrode capable of injecting or accepting charge carriers of a first type;

depositing an organic semiconductor over the first electrode; and

forming over the organic semiconducting materiel a second electrode capable of injecting or accepting charge carriers of a second type, and further comprising heating the organic semiconductor below its glass transition temperature before [[end]] and after forming the second electrode.

20. (Original) A method according to claim 19 wherein the organic semiconductor is a polymer.

21. (Original) A method according to claim 20 wherein the organic semiconductor is a polyfluorene.

22. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 19 wherein the optical device is an electroluminescent device.

23. (Previously presented) An optical device obtained by the method according to claim 20.

24. (Original) An optical device according to claim 23 that is an electroluminescent device.